

## The Washington Times

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FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1904.

## The Democratic Situation.

The latest compilation of the preferences of delegates to the Democratic National Convention, which will meet in St. Louis next week, shows the following interesting condition: Instructed for Parker, 270; favorable to Parker, 465; instructed for Hearst, 146; favorable to Hearst, 200; instructed for "favorite sons," 146; doubtful, 183.

Under the traditional Democratic two-thirds rule, it will take 663 votes to nominate. Parker, therefore, will go into the convention with slightly less than one-half the delegates, while Hearst will be so far short of having the third of the delegates, the possession of which would enable him to make considerable trouble, as to be practically unimportant. With the fall of Hearst, it is likely that the influence of Bryan will decline to the vanishing point.

On the face, therefore, the returns declare the probability of the nomination of Parker, though not on the first ballot. But it must be taken into consideration that if his nomination be not accomplished on the second or at latest on the third ballot, his chances will be decidedly weakened.

Parker is a candidate with no strong personal following. Indeed, he has some very powerful enemies in his own State, and there has been quietly working against him for many days a ring of experienced politicians who are not in the habit of doing things which do not count in the result. Consequently, should Parker fail to gain the prize after the second or third ballot the threatened "dark horse" is likely to appear in the limelight. It may be Judge Gray, of Delaware, or it may be Mayor McClellan, of New York.

## Boodle in St. Louis.

According to the voluntary confession of Charles A. Gutke, of the notorious gang of St. Louis bootleggers, "there is hardly a corporation in the city of St. Louis of \$250,000 and over that has not either been held up for bribe money or that has not bought official action from the combine in the house of delegates."

Without a doubt there will be found means to convict the men who were responsible for this wholesale taking of bribes—\$30,000 on the Suburban Loop bill, \$18,000 on the Belt Line bill, the same on the Union Avenue bill, \$75,000 on the Central Traction bill, according to Gutke.

That is well. But how about the companies which paid the money and are even now profiting by their illegally secured privileges? How about the officers of these companies, who found it profitable to expend thousands of dollars in order to secure favorable legislation? Are none of these to suffer? Are the givers of bribes to escape jail? Are they to retain the privileges bought by corrupting the people's representatives?

There are two sides to the passing of every bribe—the side which gives the bribe and the side which takes it. The moral responsibility for the evil of bribery is equally divided between these two sides. Public opinion, however, has a way of being satisfied with the punishment of one side, with the punishment of the man who was tempted and fell, while it ignores the man who did the tempting and who profited far more by the transaction.

By dealing out impartial justice to the tempters as well as to the tempted, St. Louis has a grand opportunity to present an impressive example to other municipalities, and to offer a suggestive warning to all bribers.

## Green Furniture.

A woman in a New Jersey town found not long ago, much to her surprise, that a new table which she had bought was beginning to sprout. Twigs were appearing on one of the legs, and are now growing from the top. The table is a curiosity.

Unfortunately, sprouting tables and chairs are not likely to be so much of a curiosity in the next twenty-five years as they are now, if the furniture companies do not stop using unseasoned wood. Much of our modern furniture is made in this same fashion, and that is why your chairs get rickety and your tables go to pieces, while the old grandfather's chair,

which came down in the family from 1775, is still hard and sound.

The virtue of the old-time furniture was mostly in the seasoning of the wood, though the careful and thorough work of the carpenter had something to do with it. We are a careless generation.

## The Question of Penalty.

It is a remarkable commentary on the state of public morality in this country that even in reading the coroner's verdict on the Slocum disaster, nine out of ten people undoubtedly said to themselves, "But nothing will ever be done to those men." It is to be hoped that this popular impression is wrong. In a Roosevelt Administration it ought to be possible to push indictments against men guilty of cold-blooded, criminal neglect of precautions for the protection of human lives.

A curious fact which may be noted in this connection is that when big corporations and business houses of outward respectability are concerned in such a case, it is difficult to get a verdict for a severe penalty. The most practicable way of punishing men like the officials of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company is by exceptionally heavy damages, although the most just penalty undoubtedly would be a term of years in state's prison. But the fact is that it is hard to get a jury to send a respectable-seeming man of large business interests to prison even for such a crime as having caused the death of a few hundred people through his greed for money. The punishment can be made to fall on his pocket much more easily, and to be anything like a deterrent, the fine in such a case must be made heavy enough to make it unprofitable to do business on a basis that involves the risk of human life.

There is only one sort of crime for which the "business interests" of the country believe it is right to send a man of well-known business position to prison, and that is betrayal of their trust. If he has been trusted by a company in such a position as treasurer, and has gone off with its funds, then stripes are none too good for him, but it will surprise the country very much if any of the officials or directors of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company get a sentence to prison.

## The Grave of L'Enfant.

Before we go much further in the beautifying of Washington with monuments, parks, and public buildings, it would be only fitting to recall the fact that Major L'Enfant, to whom the city owes most of those features which make it distinctive in its charm, lies in an unmarked grave at Hyattsville, and might well be removed to some more dignified burial place marked by a suitable monument.

L'Enfant was one of those foreigners of thorough training and artistic instinct who, in the early days of the republic, gave us some of our best examples of colonial art. Here and there in our older towns are houses and churches of simple and exquisite design, the work of stray Englishmen and Frenchmen trained by the greatest masters of their time, and giving to a new country the benefit of their skill. It would have been a good thing if all later American architecture had followed these models, but some of our countrymen seem to think that it would be treason to their country to admit that Europe knows anything about architecture.

To the wisdom of L'Enfant, the stranger, we owe the fact that Washington is today a stately and beautiful city, and whatever faults are to be seen in the developments of later years are not due to defects in his plans, but to the ignorance and carelessness of later generations. Let us honor him as he deserves.

## The Prohibition Party.

By a flank movement, followed by a masterly retreat, General Miles succeeded in avoiding the ambushes of the Prohibition party and thus escaped forceful nomination at their hands as candidate for the Presidency of the United States. The man who will bear the white ribbon banner before the people is Silas C. Swallow, of Pittsburg, Pa., eloquently described by Chairman Wolfenbarger as "that grand old citizen."

On the matter of platform the convention was divided into two factions—the "Narrow Gauge," which wanted a single plank on the evil of the liquor traffic, and the virtue of the prohibition method of dealing with it, and the "Broad Gauge," which thought woman suffrage and other things ought to have a place in the official statement of the party. The two factions wrangled in committee all night and came before the convention with majority and minority reports. In the shuffle woman suffrage dropped completely out of sight.

The platform is decidedly broad-gauged for a prohibition document. It, of course, declares for the annihilation of the liquor traffic by law. Then it states that these principles are fundamental: The impartial enforcement of all law; the safeguarding of the people's rights by the application of the principles of justice to all combinations and organizations of capital and labor; the protection of every citizen in every place in all rights guaranteed by law. It favors placing the tariff question

in the hands of a commission, the election of United States Senators by the people, honest administration of the civil service laws, the recognition of the fact that the right of suffrage should depend upon the mental and moral qualifications of the citizen, international arbitration, and reformed divorce laws.

With a campaign fund of \$23,000, and the euphonious and harmonious ticket of "Swallow and Carroll," the Prohibition party goes before the people. It probably will not go very far, which makes all the more patent the pity that some of its excellent "principles" are not more prominent in the practical politics of the old parties.

## "Dixie."

Dan Emmett, the old-time minstrel who wrote "Dixie," is dead at the age of eighty-nine years. Like many another whose fame has resulted from the sport of chance, mighty few people "knew that he was living until he died."

"Dixie" was written under compulsion. Emmett belonged to a New York minstrel company, and under his contract he was obliged to furnish an original song whenever the manager demanded it. One Saturday night the demand came, and on Sunday Emmett wrote the words and music to "Dixie." It truly referred to the South, as Emmett himself has testified often, the tale that a resort near New York known as "Dixie" was meant being pure fiction.

All this occurred during the winter of 1859. The lively tune made a passing hit in New York, but as soon as the South heard it in New Orleans the air was caught up by the populace and spread like wildfire. It was taken to the battlefields, and there established as the war song of the Confederacy.

The extraordinary thing about "Dixie" is that, unlike every other war song of the period, it has survived sectional prejudice. Let a band or a theater orchestra in the North strike up its lively measures, and spontaneous applause will greet them even as in the South. The spirit of "Dixie" is irresistible.

Moreover, unlike the officially recognized tunes to which the words of "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," are set, "Dixie" is exclusively United States music. May there not be something worth while in the suggestion of the Alabama Daughters of the Confederacy that "Dixie" is worthy of words which shall represent the whole Union?

## Points in Paragraphs.

The estate of Henry M. Stanley aggregates a quarter of a million, another proof that advertising pays.

The unkind son of Elijah III, Dowle, says that it is not a reporter's privilege to speak to him. Well, no; it could hardly be regarded as a privilege.

The defenders of the present system of celebrating the Fourth of July will doubtless argue that it is entirely sound and consonant with business interests.

Ex-Senator Jones, Democratic national chairman, says that Bryan will not bolt if Parker is nominated. This will be sad news for "the safe and sane Democracy."

Sam Jones says he will not ride behind anything that wears hair. Hunt for a bald-headed candidate for President who is willing to associate with Mr. Jones.

Mr. Hearst remarks that he supported Cleveland three times for the Presidency and thinks that is enough. Evidently the editor has been studying the literary style of the Delphic oracle.

Alfred Austin says that the harder time a poet has the better it is for him. Does Mr. Austin intend to insinuate that he knows anything about the effect of pining on poetry?

Those women who formed part of a howling New Jersey mob have no reason to be proud of themselves, but they doubtless feel that they are perfect ladies and did a refined and genteel act, suitable for the best society.

Marse Henry Watterson laments that the raconteurs are dying out, but he is mistaken. It is only the old gentlemen who tell the same story over forty-nine times in the same company, provided there are no ladies present. And they can be spared.

Resigning from the directorate of the United States Steel Corporation, Charles M. Schwab retires from the business stage, a pitiful example of what material success will do to a man whose character is spiritually weak and whose convictions are morally unsound.

Ex-Senator Marion Butler of North Carolina says that he is for Roosevelt and George Fred Williams of Massachusetts. Now if William Jennings Bryan would only announce that he had taken a vow of perpetual silence the humors of the campaign would be complete.

IN THE CITY'S MARKET PLACES. Lean and listen; lean and listen; From your easement off the street, To that army's hasting feet. Hurrying through the stony spaces Of the city's market places. Eager lips and eyes that glisten, Hearts alight with lust and longing, Drive ten thousand footstep through the dreary, stony spaces Of the city's market places. Hear and ponder; hear and ponder; At your easement off the street, As that army's hasting feet Clatter in a myriad races Through the city's market places. Can the souls that live thus squander, Pushing, thrusting, crowding, striving, Win to God by deathed striving. When their feet fall the races, Through the arid, stony places Of the city's market places. —Charles F. Kingsley.

IN SOCIETY'S CIRCLE  
COUNT DI CELLERE  
GOES TO RUSSIA

Secretary of Italian Embassy at St. Petersburg.

MINISTER OF PARAGUAY HERE

Senor Zavalia, Charge d'Affaires of Argentine Republic in Absence of Minister.

Count Vincenzo Marcellini Cellere has received the appointment of first secretary to the Italian embassy at St. Petersburg, and will soon start for his new post. During the absence of the ambassador, Signor Mayor des Planches, in Italy, Count Cellere was charge d'affaires of the embassy.

Senor Don Ceclio Baez, the minister from Paraguay has paid his respects to Signor Mayor des Planches, and will leave Washington for his summer vacation in northern New York in the near future, accompanied by Senora Baez.

Senor Carlos Zavalia, first secretary of the Argentine Republic, will be charge d'affaires of his government during the absence of Senor Garcia Merou, the minister, who will spend the summer in Europe.

Prof. William Fellheimer and Mrs. Fellheimer will leave Washington today over the Norfolk line for Old Point Comfort, Ocean View, and other Southern resorts, probably going to the St. Louis Exposition to attend the Democratic convention.

The many friends of John Scharf Cadel are congratulating him upon his appointment as principal clerk to the commandant, Naval Station, Guantanamo, Cuba. He leaves for his station by the Ward Line steamer sailing on July 8.

Miss Annette J. Delaplane, chaperoned by her aunt, Miss C. Olivia Buck, is spending the summer at Rockbridge Alum Springs, Va.

Miss Helen Varick Boswell, of Washington, is visiting in Cleveland at the home of Mrs. Ralph Hitecock. Mrs. Hitecock has invitations out for a tea in honor of Miss Boswell this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Seward left town for New York today, and will sail for New York July 6, on steamer Lomandia for Italy and France. They will be abroad for three months.

Mrs. L. F. Morgan, of Asheville, N. C., is in Washington visiting her sister, Mrs. H. W. D. Parker, of 1324 Fourteenth Street.

The Rev. Dr. Herbert Scott Smith, rector of St. Margaret's, has gone to Isle au Haut, Me., for the month of July.

PRETTY WEDDING  
AT BRIDE'S HOME

Phillip Buckler and Miss Haney Contracting Parties—Brahler-Geibel Nuptials at St. Mary's.

Miss Alma May Haney and Philip C. Buckler were married yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at a pretty arranged wedding at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Haney, 311 D Street Northwest.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Richard P. Williams, of Trinity parish, in the presence of a number of friends and relatives of the young people. The bride wore a dainty gown of white organdie, made over tulle, and trimmed with lace, and was attended by her sister, Mrs. J. S. Wiley, as matron of honor, and Miss Stella Blanchard, of the bride's family, as bridesmaid.

The bride's brother-in-law, J. S. Wiley, was the groom's best man, the marriage taking place in the pretty decorated parlor.

Mr. and Mrs. Buckler left Washington this morning for the St. Louis Exposition, and after July 15 will be at home to their friends at 311 D Street northwest.

The marriage is announced on Wednesday, June 23, of Mrs. Laura M. McCarthy to Roy M. Hickman. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride, 63 Fourth Street northeast. Rev. J. D. Miller, D. D., of Westminster, Md., officiating.

Wednesday morning a large number of the friends of the bride couple was present at St. Mary's Cathedral Church to witness the marriage of George Brahler and Miss Katherine Geibel, second daughter of Clement Geibel. The church was tastefully decorated, and the altar was resplendent with flowers and candles. The mass was celebrated by the Rev. Charles Warren Currier, pastor, and the marriage ceremony was performed by the mass.

Miss Annie Geibel, sister of the bride, was bridesmaid, and Julius Wenig acted as best man for the groom. The two bridesmaids who served at the wedding were the younger brothers of the bride.

The bride was dressed in Parisian style, with lace trimmings, and orange blossoms, and she carried a shower bouquet of bride roses. The bridesmaid wore a gown of white organdie, and carried a bouquet of yellow carnations.

After the ceremony the party returned to the home of the bride's parents, where a breakfast was served. Mr. and Mrs. Brahler left town later for a trip, which will include a visit to the St. Louis Exposition.

CALIFORNIAN WEDS  
—MRS. MARIE MARYE

Mrs. Marie D. Marye, widow of the late Col. W. A. Marye, U. S. A., who was in command of the arsenal at Old Point Comfort, Va., a number of years, was married on Wednesday, at Berlin, Germany, to George T. Marye, the mulatto brother of the late Col. Marye, and only brother of her late husband, Colonel Marye.

The couple resided in Washington for some time before their marriage. Mrs. Marye, who has been traveling abroad the past year.

Mrs. Lulu Byrd Mallory, of Lawrenceville, Va., and Zane Emil Spatig, of the same place, were married yesterday afternoon in the parlors of the St. James Hotel in this city.

Among the friends who came from Virginia to attend the wedding were Mrs. Percy Creath and Miss Susie Creath, of Richmond, Va.; Miss Virginia Short, of Lawrenceville (the latter a cousin of the bride); C. N. Burgess and F. W. Davis, of Lawrenceville. The party will remain in the city a couple of days, sightseeing. Mr. and Mrs. Spatig will leave for St. Louis today.

THOMAS F. WALSH  
TOURING COLORADO

Millionaire Takes Outing in Big Automobile.

YEATMAN PIANO RECITAL

Secretary Adee Returns From Bicycle Trip Through Several Countries of Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh are now in Denver, Colo., where they have as their guest, Miss Flora Wilson, daughter of the Secretary of Agriculture, who accompanied them there from the Chicago convention.

Mr. Walsh, accompanied by Miss Wilson and his son, will leave Denver for Colorado Springs in an automobile today, while Mrs. Walsh and her daughter will follow by rail, the entire party intending to spend some time at the springs, making frequent trips over the State in their touring car.

A piano recital will be given at the Washington Club this evening at 8 o'clock by the pupils of Miss Yeatman, assisted by Miss Edna Doe, soprano; Miss Mary Cook, violinist, and Miss Lillian Pearson, accompanist.

Second Assistant Secretary of State Alvey A. Adee will reach Washington from his annual bicycle tour of Europe today. Mr. Adee was joined in Europe by his family.

Col. and Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe have opened their country home, Woodrove, in Maryland.

Mrs. Roswell Randall Hoos, wife of Chaplain Hoos, of the Navy, has taken a cottage at Cape May with her mother and sister, Mrs. S. L. Gouverneur, and Miss Gouverneur.

Mrs. Henry Churchill Candee will leave Washington tomorrow and spend July in Connecticut with friends before going to the White Mountains to remain until fall.

GOLDWIN SMITH SAYS  
IT WILL BE CLEVELAND

Professor Thinks He Will Be Nominated and May Be Elected.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 1.—In the course of an interview Prof. Goldwin Smith said he had reason to believe that Grover Cleveland would be nominated for President of the United States at the Democratic convention, and in that case the professor believed he stood a very fair chance of being elected.

"I think," remarked Prof. Smith, "it would be a good thing for the United States as it would mean tariff reform, and would be a decided set back to imperialism, now so marked in the foreign policy of republics."

Although he had no explicit information on the subject and was aware that there was a general belief that President Roosevelt would be re-elected, Prof. Smith was of the opinion that there was a decided movement in the States in the direction of tariff reform.

"I suppose," he continued, "the Republicans, who are against tariff reform as a party, would not have made the concession which appears in their platform unless they had realized there was a tendency toward it with which they had to reckon. True, it is a slight concession, but it must be taken as a significant indication that public opinion is swinging in the direction of tariff reform."

"Would Mr. Cleveland command support of the Democratic party as a whole?"

"I think," replied the professor, "if he secures the nomination the party will fall into line and accord him loyal and substantial support. No doubt William J. Bryan would bolt him, but he would bolt anybody."

At consideration of the silver issue to be dead, and that it will play no part in the election."

FOR VICE PRESIDENT;  
KERN, OF INDIANA

State Will Present His Name for Second Place on the National Ticket.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 1.—John W. Kern, candidate for governor on the Democratic ticket in 1899, whose name will be presented by the Indiana delegates at St. Louis, the second place on the ticket, has received assurances of the support of both factions at St. Louis, and his friends here are now confident of his nomination.

Kern was a gold Democrat up to the first nomination of Bryan, but supported him. In 1899 the candidate of the party for governor made a tour of the State with Bryan, and the two became warm friends. Whenever Bryan comes here he visits Kern, and has spoken approvingly of his Democracy in many places in the State.

As Kern is a former delinquent from this State, and one of the most earnest workers for the judge against Hearst, it is assumed that he will have the support of Parker's friends in the convention and that both wings of the party will be united upon him. Letters received from Eastern leaders in the confidence of Kern's friends, as the writers think the nomination of Fairbanks should be met by the Democrats by taking their Vice-Presidential candidate from the same State.

DAM OF DEAD BODIES  
FREED BY ARTILLERY

LONDON, July 1.—It is stated from an anti-Turkish source that the victims of the recent Armenian massacres numbered nearly 6,000 instead of 3,000.

At the village of Akkhi the number of persons killed were so many that their bodies, which were thrown from a bridge, dammed the river, which the Turks freed by firing artillery into the banks of corpses.

PLOTS OF LEADERS  
CAUSE MUCH DOUBT

Parker's Difficult Position With Field Against Him—Who Is Most Available Dark Horse Candidate?

Plots and counterplots are the order of the day in the Democratic camp, as the date of the grand quadrennial powwow approaches, and the good and bad Indians alike turn their faces toward St. Louis.

What has been known since time immemorial as "an ominous quiet" has prevailed so generally among the leaders that no other interpretation is placed upon it by the old-timers than that it represents the lull before the storm. What a brandishing of tomahawks there will be when the political braves get together in their great brandishing act can be pictured after a slight review of recent developments.

Parker's long list of delegates, heralding him as the leading candidate, in numerical strength, while failing to give him enough to win the nomination, makes him the unfortunate target for the arrows of all the other political marksmen. All are taking first aim at him, and leaving the bull's-eye for later consideration.

Bryan and Cleveland.

The impression grows that Bryan and Cleveland, as leaders of the most widely separated factions of the party, merely used different tactics in disposing of the New York jurist's candidacy.

Bryan fiercely denounced him after Cleveland had endorsed him. Whoever the dark horse may be, he will be hailed as a "compromise" candidate in the interests of party harmony. He is sure to be termed an "acceptable" man, not labeled with any particular trademark, as Parker has been, but backed by other interests which represent the conservative elements even though they would not pose as straight out-and-out Cleveland followers.

A Brace of Big Leaders. This view is encouraged by the significant fact that while Bryan and Hearst are as a faction apart, and Parker has the other big slice of the delegates, the outside forces count in their combination five able leaders in the great and politically important States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, and West Virginia.

As political factors in these States much may be expected from Leader Murphy, of Tammany Hall, ex-Senator James Smith, Jr., Col. James M. Guffey, John R. McLean, and Senator A. P. Gorman. Even with only a slight acquaintance with their records as cumulative force, anyone would say they are a fine hand to draw to in any political bluff game.

Solar Plexus for Hill.

If anyone is so uncharitable as to suppose that Cleveland had an ulterior motive in endorsing Parker, it would not be difficult to believe that explanation.

When he and David B. Hill were gladiators of the political arena in long by-gone days he had the satisfaction of being always a little bigger than his adversary. Had he been thrilled lately by any of the old feelings of animosity as he saw Hill's star rise as a possible political power, he could not have disposed of his former adversary in a more finished manner than by smothering him with the kindness of outspoken endorsement for Parker.

HARMON A CANDIDATE  
AND IN FIGHT TO STAY

Friends at Work to Prevent Stampede of Ohio to Parker or Any Other.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 1.—Judge Judson Harmon, Attorney General under Cleveland, has returned home from the Democratic convention, and with a number of Democratic leaders. Regarding his candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination Harmon was adverse to talking, but he said:

"The report that I saw Mr. Cleveland is not true. But while in New York I did run across some of the delegates to St. Louis, and some other Democratic leaders. I am very much gratified with the manner in which the people all over the country are discussing my name. I am especially thankful to the people of Cincinnati and Ohio for what they have said."

The most important move yet made by friends of Judge Harmon was made yesterday when local leaders announced their determination to prevent, if possible, any stampede of the Ohio delegates from Harmon to Parker or to some other candidate. Word was sent to the delegates all over the State, requesting them not to allow themselves to be stampeded. The announcement was the first formal notice that Judge Harmon was to be in the fight to a man.

When the Judge was informed that the new move was being made in his quarters, he said, "with any such intervention, I have never had any such interview. I have seen no newspaper men and I have authorized no statement as to the comparative value of any candidates."

"It is true I met ex-Senator Gorman, Colonel Guffey, ex-Senator Gorman, and others. But we did not discuss candidates. On the contrary, we talked of nothing else than the preliminary organization of the St. Louis convention. We were all members of the national committee. We desired to elect a man to the temporary chairmanship, and among those mentioned was Representative John Sharp Williams. The story that we talked of Cleveland, Parker, McClellan, and other candidates, is entirely false."

Mr. McLean was asked by a reporter for the Times either to affirm the story or deny it. His reply was comprehensive.

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SOUTHERN STATES  
TURN TO CLEVELAND

Negro Republican Platform Plank Given as the Reason—Only Hope of His Party.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 1.—M. W. Convery, one of the best-known newspaper men in the South, in an interview here, declares that since the Republican party has put the negro plank in its platform Cleveland is the only hope of the Democratic party. He says further:

"The South needs a Democrat in the White House for the moral effect of his would have on the negro. Consequently the South will take to Cleveland in preference to Roosevelt most kindly. The entire party is harmonized in the person of Cleveland, and with harmony a victory is not only possible but quite probable."

Cleveland is the man and the Democrats will make a mistake if they nominate anyone but him."

WOULD ENTERTAIN ROYALTY.

CHICAGO, July 1.—Mayor Harrison has written a letter to King Oscar of Sweden and Norway, asking him to honor Chicago with a visit from a member of the royal family.

In his recent New York speech, Bryan did the rest, and Wolfert's Roost and Esopus may perhaps already be reconsigned to the department of antiquities.

Hope of Reorganization.

Could the elusive Bryan ever be pinned down to the candidacy of any man of prominence of the real conservative or even middle-of-the-road type—to use the Populist designation more familiar to the erstwhile "peerless leader" of the last two campaigns—there might be "something doing" in a hurry. But double disaster has not yet reconciled him to a change of view, and from all appearances he courts a third corroborative verdict from the American people. Cleveland's position has left no doubt of his desire to profit by experience and, unlike Bryan, he believes in making progress by building up, instead of tearing